



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tion and should meet with a cordial welcome among a wide circle of teachers.

FRANK GREENE BATES.

Breaking the Wilderness. By FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905. Pp. xxiii, 360.)

THE above is the suggestive title of an attempt to cover the field of western exploration "from the Wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca, to the First Descent of the Colorado by Powell, and the completion of the Union Pacific Railway." A hasty comparison of the present volume with others covering the same ground, would seem to show that the author has achieved a measurable degree of success. He begins with a clear, concise, yet highly picturesque definition of his "Wilderness"—the national domain from the Mississippi to the Pacific. To each of the animals—the bison and the beaver—that played an important but a melancholy part in its "breaking", he devotes a chapter, and likewise two chapters to its native inhabitants—always the "Amerinds". These preliminary chapters, forming a third of the book, are followed by eleven devoted to the explorers who figure in this wilderness-breaking. These men are apparently divided into two classes,—those who, in a sense, circumnavigate this continental wilderness, and those who penetrate its inmost fastnesses. In the former class then appear not merely the great names that we naturally expect—De Soto, Coronado, La Salle, La Verendrye, McKenzie, Gray—but also a host of others who rendered scarcely less efficient service. In the latter, the names of Lewis, Clark, Pike, James, Frémont, and Powell, as well as scores of others of lesser light, suggest an almost exclusive predominance. Throughout the whole volume there has been an earnest attempt to render due credit to the different nationalities and to the various human elements that assisted in the fascinating task of bringing civilization to the wilds. The writer is especially to be commended for his efforts to make complete the list of names connected with western exploration, especially of the Spanish explorers in the far Southwest.

Another commendable characteristic of the work is its general spirit of fairness, particularly in discussing Indian problems and the Mormons; although this leads to an indefinite position on the Whitman controversy (pp. 289, 290). Among minor points of treatment the author produces a new and plausible theory in connection with New Mexican exploration (p. 114); conjectures that the Upper Missouri (pp. 160, 164, 166) was more familiar to white men than Lewis and Clark believed; and ordinarily bases his conclusions, often original, upon reasons which appear well founded.

One question whether he does not assign too much space to Lewis and Clark, but at this time such a course is almost unavoidable. He does, however, fail to do justice to Pike (p. 192). He gives a clear statement about the founding of Santa Fé (p. 116), the indefiniteness of early Louisiana limits (map, p. 154), and the haphazard way in

which the United States acquired its title to Oregon (p. 150). His own wilderness experience enables him to point out the absurd equipment of Pike (pp. 181, 186) and of Long (p. 226) for their tasks.

Amid much that is excellent one regrets the presence of many inaccuracies: San Antonio was not founded in 1692 (p. 134), Crozat did not receive his grant two years after New Orleans was founded (p. 138), the Treaty of 1783 did not limit the United States "to the mouth of the Yazoo" (p. 144), West Florida was not seized in 1812 (map, p. 154), the forces of Malgares in 1806 did not go "as far as the Sabine" (p. 181), and Natchitoches (not "Nachitoches") was not a "Spanish post in Texas".

Other expressions may be classed as erroneous because they state as definite, matters that are far from certain. Among these are the identification of the Espiritu Santo of Piñeda as the Mississippi, and the placing of its discovery before 1510 (p. 104); the identification of the River of the Palms as the Rio Grande, and of the mysterious western river mentioned by the Indians to the French as the Columbia (p. 133); and the vague statement that Iberville's settlement in 1699 was "near the mouth of the Mississippi" (p. 134). The varying assertions (pp. 155, 157, 160) of the relation between the expedition of Lewis and Clark and the Louisiana Purchase are misleading. The extract from Jefferson's instructions (p. 161) relates to the Indians, although Freeman, in 1806, made use of similar powers when threatened by the Spaniards. The name of the English trader "Haney" (p. 163) is given by Thwaites as "Henney". The text (p. 178) would seem to imply that Pike was selected by Jefferson for his exploration; but Wilkinson was responsible for this choice.

Barring the deficiencies which mar its critical value, Mr. Dellenbaugh has produced a fairly satisfactory work and one that from its excellent typography and abundant illustration should prove deservedly successful in arousing general interest in his subject. An index and numerous references to the more popular sources add to its value.

ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts. Vol. I., 1774; Vol. II., 1775, May 10—September 20; Vol. III. 1775, September 21—December 30. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1904, 1905, 1905. Pp. 143, 1-256, 257-538.)

A DOCUMENTARY series of such fundamental importance to our history as the journals of the Continental Congress ought long since to have been set before the historical and general public in its integrity and in a worthy form. It has long been known that the contemporary printed editions and, without the same excuse on grounds of public safety, the reprints of 1800 and 1823, were very far from complete; and certainly the last-named, the edition commonly used, was not in respect